

STA

To make a complete staircase is a curious piece of architecture.
I cannot forbear mentioning a staircase, where the easiness of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably contrived.
Addison on Italy.

STAKE. *n. f.* [Jrta, Saxon; *stake*, Dutch; *staca*, Spanish.]
1. A post or strong stick fixed in the ground.
The more I staked the stake, which he had planted in the ground of my heart, the deeper still it sunk into it. Sidney.
His credit in the world might stand the poor town in great stead, as hitherto their ministers foreign estimation hath been the best stake in their hedge. Hooker.

He wanted pikes to set before his archers;
Instead whereof sharp stakes, plucked out of hedges,
They pitched in the ground. Shakespeare Henry VI.
In France the grapes that make the wine grow upon low vines bound to small stakes, and the raised vines in arbors make but verjuice. Bacon's Natural History.

Or sharpen stakes, or head the forks, or twine
The fallow twigs to tie the fragging vine. Dryden.

2. A piece of wood.
While he whirl'd in fiery circles round
The brand, a sharpen'd stake strong Dryas found,
And in the shoulder's joint inflicts the wound. Dryden.

3. Any thing placed as a palisade or fence.
That hollow I should know: what are you, speak?
Come not too near, you fall on iron stakes else. Milton.

4. The post to which a beast is tied to be baited.
We are at the stake,
And bay'd about with many enemies. Shakespeare Julius Caesar.

Have you not set mine honour at the stake,
And baited it with all th' unmuzzled thoughts
That tyrannous heart can think? Shakespeare Twelfth Night.

5. Any thing pledged or wagered. I know not well whence it has this meaning.
'Tis time short pleasure now to take,
Of little life the best to make,
And manage wisely the last stake. Cowley.

6. The state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.
When he heard that the lady Margaret was declared for it, he saw plainly that his kingdom must again be put to the stake, and that he must fight for it. Bacon's Henry VII.

Are not our liberties, our lives,
The laws, religion, and our wives,
Enough at once to lie at stake,
For cov'nant and the cause's sake? Hudibras.

Of my crown thou too much care do'st take,
That which I value more, my love's at stake. Dryden.

Hath any of you a great interest at stake in a distant part of the world? Hath he ventured a good share of his fortune? Addison.

Every moment Cato's life's at stake. Addison.

7. The stake is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occasion offers; or else it hath a strong iron spike at the bottom let into some place of the work-bench, not to be removed. Its office is to set small cold work straight upon, or to cut or punch upon with the cold chisel or cold punch. Moson's Mech. Exer.

TO STAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright.
Stake and bind up your weakest plants and flowers against the winds, before they in a moment prostrate a whole year's labour. Evelyn's Calendar.

2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard.
Is a man betrayed in his nearest concerns? The cause is, he relied upon the services of a pack of villains, who designed nothing but their own game, and to stake him while they play'd for themselves. South.

Persons, after their prisons have been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons than stake their miserable lives on the success of a revolution. Addison.

They durst not stake their present and future happiness on their own chimerical imaginations. Addison.

I'll stake you' lamb that near the fountain plays,
And from the brink his dancing shade surveys. Pope.

STALACTITES. *n. f.* [from *σταλακτω*.]
Stalactites is only spar in the shape of an icicle, accidentally formed in the perpendicular fissures of the stone. Woodward.

STALACTICAL. *adj.* Resembling an icicle.
A cave was lined with those stalactical stones on the top and sides. Derham's Physico-Theology.

STALAGMITES. *n. f.* Spar formed into the shape of drops.
Woodward's Meth. Poff.

STA

STALE. *adj.* [from *stale*, Dutch.]
1. Old; long kept; altered by time. Stale is not used of persons otherwise than in contempt.
This, Richard, is a curious case:
Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or stale;
In this sad state your doubtful choice
Would never have the casting voice.
A stale virgin sets up a shop in a place where she is not known. Prior.

2. Used 'till it is of no use or esteem; worn out of regard or notice.
The duke regarded not the muttering multitude, knowing that rumours grow stale and vanish with time. Heyward.

About her neck a pacquet mail,
Fraught with advice, some fresh, some stale.
Many things beget opinion; so doth novelty: wit itself, if stale, is less taking. Butler.

Pompey was a perfect favourite of the people; but his pretensions grew stale for want of a timely opportunity of introducing them upon the stage.
They reason and conclude by precedent.
And own stale nonsense which they ne'er invent. Pope.

STALE. *n. f.* [from *stale*, Saxon, to steal.]
1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose.
His heart being wholly delighted in deceiving us, we could never be warned; but rather one bird caught, served for a stale to bring in more. Sidney.

Still as he went he crafty stales did lay,
With cunning trains him to entrap unware;
And privy spials plac'd in all his way,
To weet what course he takes, and how he fares. Fa. Q.

The trumphy in my house bring hither,
For stale to catch these thieves. Shakespeare Tempest.

Had he none else to make a stale but me?
I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to bring him down again. Shakespeare Henry VI.

A pretence of kindness is the universal stale to all base projects: by this men are robbed of their fortunes, and women of their honour. Government of the Tongue.

It may be a vizor for the hypocrite, and a stale for the ambitious. Deity of Pri.

This easy fool must be my stale, set up
To catch the people's eyes: he's tame and merciful;
Him I can manage. Dryden's Don Sebastian.

2. In Shakespeare it seems to signify a prostitute.
I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common stale. Shakespeare.

3. [From *stale*, *adj.*] Urine; old urine.
4. Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated.
5. [Stale, Dutch, a tick.] A handle.
I hath a long stale or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand. Mortimer's Husbandry.

TO STALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To wear out; to make old.
Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety. Shakespeare Ant. and Cleopatra.

Were I a common laughter, or did use
To stale with ordinary oaths my love
To every new proteffor. Shakespeare Julius Caesar.

A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds
On abject orts and imitations;
Which, out of use, and stal'd by other men,
Begin his fashion. Shakespeare Julius Caesar.

TO STALE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make water.
Having ty'd his beast t' a pale,
And taken time for both to stale. Hudibras.

STALELY. *adv.* [from *stale*.] Of old; long time.
All your promises'd mountains
And seas I am so stalely acquainted with. Ben. Jonson.

STALENESS. *n. f.* [from *stale*.] Oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time.
The beer and wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled; but somewhat better than bottles of the same drinks and staleness, kept in a cellar. Bacon's Nat. History.

Provided our landlord's principles were found, we did not take any notice of the staleness of his provisions. Addison.

TO STALK. *v. n.* [Jreacan, Saxon.]
1. To walk with high and superb steps. It is used commonly in a sense of dislike.
His monstrous enemy
With sturdy steps came stalking in his sight. Fairy Queen.

Shall your city call us lord,
In that behalf which we challeng'd it?
Or shall we give the signal to our rage,
And stalk in blood to our possession? Shakespeare K. John.

Unfold th' eternal door:
You see before the gate what stalking ghost
Commands the guard, what sentries keep the post. Dryden.

STALK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. High, proud, wide, and stately step.
Behind it forth there leapt
An ugly fiend, more foul than dismal day;
The which with monstrous stalk behind him stept.
And ever as he went due watch upon him kept. Fa. Queen.

Great Milton next, with high and haughty stalks,
Unfetter'd in majestic numbers walks. Addison.

2. [Stalk, Dutch.] The stem on which flowers or fruits grow.
A stock-gillyflower, gently tied on a stick, put into a sleep
glass full of quicksilver, so that the quicksilver cover it; after
five days you will find the flower fresh, and the stalk harder
and less flexible than it was. Bacon.

Small store will serve, where store,
All seasons, ripe for use hangs on the stalk. Milton.

That amber attracts not bail is wholly repugnant unto
truth; for if the leaves thereof, or dried stalks, be stripped unto
small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electrics,
no other ways than those of wheat and rye. Brown.

Roses unbud, and ev'ry fragrant flower,
Flew from their stalks to strew thy nuptial bow'r. Dryden.

3. The stem of a quill.
Viewed with a glass, they appear made up of little bladders,
like those in the plum or stalk of a quill. Grew.

STALKINGHORSE. *n. f.* [Stalking and horse.] A horse either
real or fictitious by which a Fowler shelters himself from the
fight of the game; a mask; a pretence.
Let the counsellor give counsel not for faction but for con-
science, forbearing to make the good of the state the stalking-
horse of his private ends. Hakruil on Providence.

Hypocrisy is the devil's stalkinghorse, under an affectation
of simplicity and religion. L'Estrange.

STALKY. *adj.* [from *stalk*.] Hard like a stalk.
It grows upon a round stalk, and at the top bears a great
fleshy head. Mortimer.

STALL. *n. f.* [Jreacan, Saxon; *stal*, Dutch; *stalla*, Italian.]
1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horse is kept in the stable.
A herd of oxen then he carv'd, with high rais'd heads,
Of gold and tin, for colour mixt, and bellowing from their
stalls. Chapman's Iliad.

Rush to their pastures.
Duncan's horses,
Beauteous and swift, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience. Shakespeare Macbeth.

Solomon had forty thousand stalls of horses. Kings iv.
His fellow sought what lodging he could find;
At last he found a stall where oxen stood. Dryden.

2. A bench or form where any thing is set to sale.
Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are smother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable complections; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. Shakespeare Coriolanus.

They are nature's coarser wares that lie on the stall, exposed
to the transient view of every common eye.
Bels Hoy first found it troublesome to bawl,
And therefore plac'd her cherries on a stall. King.

How pedlars stalk with glittering toys are laid,
The various fairings of the country maid. Gay.

Harley, the nation's great support,
Returning home one day from court,
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3. [Stall, Swedish; *stal*, Armoric.] A small house or shed in
which certain trades are practised.
All these together in one heap were thrown;
Like carcasses of beasts in butcher's stall;
And in another corner wide were thrown
The antique ruins of the Roman's fall. Fairy Queen.

4. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.
The pope creates a canon beyond the number limited, and
commands the chapter to assign unto such canon a stall in the
choir and place in the chapter. Ayloffe's Paragon.

The dignified clergy, out of mere humility, have called their
thrones by the names of stalls. Warburton.

TO STALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To keep in a stall or stable.
For such encaseation, if you go nie,
Few chimneys recking you will epy;
The fat ox, that wont ligg in the stall,
Is now fast stalled in his crumena. Spenser's Pastoral.

For my part, he keeps me rustically at home; or, to speak
more properly, flies me here at home unkept: for call you
that keeping, for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not
from the stalling of an ox? Shakespeare.

Nibus the forest pass'd,
And Alba plains, from Alba's name to call'd, Dryden.
Where king Latinus then his oxen stall'd.

2. [For *in stall*.] To invest.
Long may'st thou live to wait thy children's loss;
And see another as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art stall'd in mine. Shakespeare.

TO STALL. *v. n.*
1. To inhabit; to dwell.
We could not stall together in the world. Shakespeare.

2. To kennel.
STALL'ED. *adj.* [stall and fed.] Fed not with grass but dry
feed.
Stall'd oxen, and cramm'd fowls, are often diseased in
their livers. Arbuthnot on Animals.

STALLWORK. *adj.* [stall and work.] Long kept in the stable;
But it is probably a mistake for *stallwork*, [Jreacan, Saxon,
stout.]
His stallwork steed the champion stout befrode. Shakespeare.

STALLION. *n. f.* [Jreacan, an old Welsh word: the one is
derived from the other; but which from which I cannot cer-
tainly tell. Watson. Stallion, French; stallion, Italian; stall-
hengst, Dutch. Junius thinks it derived from Jreacan, to leap.]
A horse kept for mares.
The present defects are breeding without choice of stallions
in shape or size. Temple.

If fleet Dragon's progeny at last
Prove jaded, and in frequent matches cast
No favour for the stallion we retain,
And no respect for the degenerate train. Dryden.

I will not ask him one of his Egyptians;
No, let him keep 'em all for slaves and stallions. Dryden.

STAMINA. *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. The first principles of any thing.
2. The solids of a human body.

3. [In botany.] Those little fine threads or capillaments which
grow up within the flowers of plants, encompassing round the
style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.
STAMINEOUS. *adj.* [stamineus, Latin.]
1. Consisting of threads.
2. Stameneous flowers.

Stamineous flowers are so far imperfect as to want those
coloured leaves which are called petals, and consist only of the
style and the stamens; and such plants as do bear these stami-
neous flowers Ray makes to constitute a large genus of plants:
these he divides into such as, first, have their fruit or seed to-
tally divided from the flower; and these are such plants as are
said to be of different sexes: the reason of which is, that from
the said seed some plant shall arise with flowers and no fruit,
and others with fruit and no flowers; as hops, hemp, flinging
nettles. 2. Such as have their fruit only a little disjointed
from their flowers; as the ricinus, and the heliotropium tri-
conon. 3. Such as have their fruit immediately contiguous,
or adhering to their flower. 4. Such whose flowers adhere to
the top or uppermost of the seed; as the beta, asarum, and
alchimilla.

STAMMEL. *n. f.* Of this word I know not the meaning.
Reedhood, the first that doth appear
In flannel: scarlet is too dear. Ben. Jonson.

TO STAMMER. *v. n.* [Jreacan, a stammerer, Saxon; stame-
ler, stamener, to stammer, Dutch.] To speak with unna-
tural hesitation; to utter words with difficulty.
Sometimes to her news of myself to tell
I go about; but then is all my best
Wry words, and stammering, or else dolish dumb:
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? Sidney.

I would thou could'st stammer, that thou might'st pour out
of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouth'd bottle,
either too much at once, or none at all. Shakespeare.

She